



CONFERENCE B

National Model United Nations • New York

22-26 March 2015 (Conf. A)

29 March - 2 April 2015 (Conf. B)



**Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Development
Programme**

United Nations Development Programme

Committee Staff

Director	Asra Shakoor
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Agenda

- I. Improving Access to Water and Sanitation for Socioeconomic Development
- II. Fostering Developing Countries' Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation
- III. Building Democratic Governance by Expanding Access to Water

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
UNDP/1/1	Improving Access to Water and Sanitation for Socioeconomic Development	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/1/2	Improving Access to Water and Sanitation for Socioeconomic Development	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/1/3	Improving Access to Water and Sanitation for Socioeconomic Development	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/1/4	Improving Access to Water and Sanitation for Socioeconomic Development	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/1/5	Improving Access to Water and Sanitation for Socioeconomic Development	27 votes in favor, 1 votes against, 1 abstentions Adopted without a vote
UNDP/2/1	Fostering Developing Countries' Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Building Democratic Governance by Expanding Access to Justice
2. Fostering Developing Countries' Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation
3. Improving Access to Water and Sanitation for Socioeconomic Development

The session was attended by representatives of 36 Member States. The first session opened with numerous statements regarding the agenda topics. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of III, II, I, beginning discussion on the topic of "Improving Access to Water and Sanitation for Socioeconomic Development".

On Tuesday, the UNDP had the honor of hosting guest speaker Ambassador Ronald Jumeau, the New York-based permanent representative for Seychelles since 2012. The Ambassador provided insight on the realities of climate change, emphasizing the important work of UNDP, NMUN and youth engagement in issues. Following the speaker, the Dais received a total of five working papers covering various subtopics including Regional & Local Partnerships for Sustainable Solutions, Water Governance, Water Conservation & Desertification, Water Security & Disaster Management, and Knowledge & Development in Sanitation.

On Wednesday, five draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, two of which had a total of three friendly amendments. The committee adopted all five resolutions. Four of which were adopted by acclamation. The professional attitude, dedication and efficiency of Member States resulted in the body then moving on to topic II; "Fostering Developing Countries' Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation" where the body was able to discuss the topic with influences from the advice of Ambassador Jumeau. Two draft resolutions were created, one of which was adopted by a simple majority and the other did not pass.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNDP/1/1

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: *Improving Access to Water and Sanitation for Socioeconomic Development*

1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

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3 *Acknowledging* the success in achieving Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7 target C, which focuses on
4 increasing access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation services, improving socioeconomic development in all
5 regions, as set forth in the United Nations Millennium Declaration in General Assembly resolution 55/2,

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7 *Noting with approval* General Assembly resolution 68/157, which advocates the importance of ensuring water
8 security and establishes the international right to water,

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10 *Welcoming* the opportunity of collaborating with Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in an effort to resolve
11 the systemic issue of access to water and sanitation, specifically in Least Developed Countries (LDCs),

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13 *Recognizing* the progress of the International Decade for Action “Water for Life” established in General Assembly
14 resolution 58/217 will come to an end this year,

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16 *Bearing in mind* UN-Water’s five measurable targets, which were not previously included and addressed by the
17 MDGs: water governance, universal access, reduction of wastewater pollution, sustainable usage, and water-related
18 disasters,

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20 *Realizing* the significant impact of WaterAid, an international NGO with water, sanitation, and hygiene programs in
21 26 countries, helping 18.1 million people gain access to vital sanitation methods, such as the proper disposal of
22 human waste and increasing access to safe water to over 21.2 million people,

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24 *Concerned* with the potential problems in addressing cultural differences in the implementation of programs and
25 policies through the partnership and coordination of the UN Volunteer Program (UNV) and UNDP Local Offices,

26

27 *Welcoming* the comprehensive advancements in water collection through the Hippo Water Roller Project, by
28 revolutionizing how individuals, especially vulnerable populations such as women, children, and the elderly
29 transport water,

30

31 *Emphasizing* the importance of regional banks, such as the African Development Bank (AfDB), for financing
32 regional and local sustainable programs in the water and sanitation sectors, specifically in enhancing green
33 technologies such as solar and wind,

34

35 *Approving* the success of the *Zambian Women Irrigation Network (WIN)*, a collaboration between local
36 governments and NGOs, which serves as a model for the promotion of water management, specifically focusing on
37 women, minorities, and people with disabilities,

38

39 *Affirming* that the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) enables the local development of LDCs by
40 creating new opportunities for individuals and their businesses by increasing the access to microfinance and
41 investment capital, as highlighted in General Assembly resolution 52/194,

42

43 *Noting* the valuable contributions of the UNDP Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) in the establishment of a
44 comprehensive database for the sharing of water-related practices,

45

46 *Acknowledging* the benefits of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) as a cross-sectoral policy method,
47 designed to replace the out-dated sectoral approaches to water resources and management which has previously led
48 to unsustainable resource use,

49

50 *Cognizant* of UNDP's Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for the Urban Environment Programme which supports
51 the critical role of PPPs in meeting the challenge of sustainable development by invoking member states to
52 implement PPPs to engage the private sector in raising commercial finance,
53

54 *Expressing* satisfaction with Capacity Development in Sustainable Water Management (Cap-Net), a network
55 designed to work with regional and national networks to develop ways of increasing community empowerment at
56 the local level to encourage sustainable water management practices,
57

58 *Affirming* the necessary contributions of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) in the areas of government
59 accountability and best practices by allowing Member States to evaluate the programs and policies of other regional
60 members,
61

62 *Recalling* GEF/C.46/07/Rev.01, which authorizes the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Small Grants
63 Programme (SGP) to provide funding for the implementation of programs, which address global environmental
64 issues, while supporting national sustainable development initiatives and authorizing the full funding of the United
65 Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),
66

67 *Aware of* the advances of water resources made by American Near East Refugee Aid (ANERA) in its establishment
68 of regional reservoirs and networks, which provided additional stable resources for nations facing water scarcity,
69

70 *Confirming* the importance of the Green Climate Fund as a primary means of sharing technology and technological
71 expertise between Developed and Least Developed Countries,
72

73 *Further recognizing* the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International
74 Lakes Water Convention established by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE Water
75 Convention), serving as a role model for other world regions, in sharing common water resources,
76

77 1. *Recommends* United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Local Offices and the UNV to enhance their
78 creation of sustainable programming and technical insights in water infrastructure and management at local
79 levels through cooperating and entering into partnerships with the following NGOs:
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81 a. WaterAid, which will enhance access to safe and sustainable technical instruction of necessary
82 sanitation and disposal methods by:
83

- 84 i. helping local community members to plan, build, and manage water supplies and toilets by
85 providing materials, equipment, and education in plumbing techniques and other necessary
86 training offered by WaterAid;
- 87 ii. overcoming culture, language, and institution barriers by directly hiring members of the local
88 community, including translators volunteering with WaterAid;
- 89 iii. developing cost-effective programs by utilizing their expansive research and experience in the
90 water sector at the local level, while respecting the views of the local population;

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92 b. Hippo Water Roller Project, which will allow individuals, especially women and children, to increase
93 their collection of water more efficiently by:
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- 95 i. Providing appropriate technology for less developed communities where there is no reliable
96 water infrastructure in the form of the Hippo Water Roller, which allows individuals to
97 transport 90 liters of water, or 5 times as much water as before;
- 98 ii. Creating sustainable solutions, as the Hippo Water Roller last 5-7 years longer and can then
99 be repurposed for storage, watering troughs, or rainwater collection;
- 100 iii. Advancing eco-friendly options by compacting the soil to minimize erosion, unlike other
101 forms of water transportation, such as wheelbarrows;
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103 2. *Encourages* partnerships between Regional Development Banks and LDCs to develop green water pumping
104 technologies, using the AfDB Solar and Wind for Water Program as a model, to promote and pilot the use of
105 solar and wind energy for water pumping in rural areas, which provides:

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- a. 70 water supply systems, including collection and pumping technology, utilizing solar and wind power to provide clean portable water;
 - b. improved capacity and training at the local level to operate these water pumping supply systems;
 - c. structures for long-term implementation at the regional and national level;
 - d. awareness created amongst governments and local communities on the importance of solar and wind technologies, as a result of the visible, cost-saving benefits of green technology;
3. *Promotes* collaboration between local governments and NGOs such as the Zambian WIN Program to encourage women, minorities, and people with disabilities to participate in initiatives in their communities to improve water management through innovative solutions, with the outcome of:
- a. increasing capacity in government and community;
 - b. strengthening the connection between local community groups and international volunteers;
 - c. establishing women’s participation in water resource management;
 - d. enhancing preparedness for drought, flood, and critical food insecurity;
 - e. providing education, training, and programming in the above areas;
4. *Emphasizes* the cooperation between the UNCDF and the UNDP to promote access to microloans for individuals and small business owners in Developing and Least Developed Countries in the area of basic water infrastructure by partnering with regional microfinance institutions to provide loans for the building of pumps, latrines, and piped water systems;
5. *Encourages* the utilization of UNDP Local Offices for the sharing of best practices between developing countries by maintaining regional databases, through both digital and direct communication, focused on water issues at the local level, patterned after the UNDP’s ALM, and following these guidelines:
- a. involving government ministries in the region and NGOs with technical expertise;
 - b. tailoring information appropriate to the needs of the region;
 - c. focusing on water management, conservation, and sanitation;
6. *Calls* for the integration of the principles of IWRM into the UNDP-WGF “Share Water Partnership,” which will:
- a. be facilitated through the expansion of PPPs at the regional level to oversee the cooperation between public and private sectors, as well as including local stakeholders, and to promote the principles of IWRM through quarterly conferences attended by local business owners and government officials;
 - b. encourage and facilitate the principles of IWRM into public and private sectors with regards to water development and management which will in turn enhance sustainable development;
 - c. regulate these partnerships to ensure the quality of the water is in accordance with the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines for drinking-water quality;
 - d. prevent pollution, especially of water resources shared between several countries;
 - e. encourage Member States to be involved with Cap-Net networking between states by:

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- i. integrating Member States with a history of successful water management;
 - ii. utilizing Cap-Nets training program in IWRM specifically in the UNDP Local Offices, in order to connect community members, local officials, and UN personnel;
 - 7. *Calls* for the participation of Members States in creating and implementing regional peer review programs patterned after the APRM for the purpose of providing inter-regional accountability in water conservation and management issues, to increase:
 - a. transparency and good will among regional neighbouring states;
 - b. accountability for safe water management and waste water treatment practices;
 - c. productive use of shared water resources in a manner that benefits all parties;
 - 8. *Recommends* Member States utilize the GEF to finance the maintenance of pipelines, water storage systems, and the purification of water through desalination, filtration, sedimentation and distillation and biological processes for LDCs, noting that the funding would be:
 - a. Managed and coordinated by UN-Water;
 - b. Targeted to reach the new development targets for the post-2015 agenda;
 - 9. *Endorses* regional cooperation by using the model of the ANERA, which organizes the creation of regional reservoirs in Members States and organizes multi-State use of said reservoirs, funded by UN Water and utilizing the Green Climate Fund to enhance North-South and South-South cooperation;
 - 10. *Supports* continuous and consistent cooperation within world regions that share common water supplies in order to ensure a fair distribution of water in the spirit of UNECE Water Convention.



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Code: UNDP/1/2

Committee: United Nations Development Program

Topic: *Improving Access to Water and Sanitation for Socioeconomic Development*

1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

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3 *Affirming* the importance of combating desertification in Member States that are experiencing extreme drought as
4 highlighted in General Assembly resolutions 49/234, 44/172, and 64/201 and in Goal 15 of the Open Working
5 Group Proposal,

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7 *Highlighting* the conclusions of Rio+20 regarding the importance of achieving land degradation neutrality, as noted
8 in its outcome document “The Future We Want”,

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10 *Welcoming* the contributions of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in mobilizing
11 the global community to respond to desertification, which is essential for preventing the acceleration of the
12 irreversible effects of climate change,

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14 *Recognizing* the International Commission on Irrigation and Draining's (ICID) Global Water Savings Programme,
15 which promotes and recognizes water saving technologies and practices globally,

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17 *Applauding* the efforts of the UNCCD Global Mechanism in reversing, controlling, and preventing the effects of
18 desertification through mobilizing financial resources and increasing investments in sustainable land management,

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20 *Recognizing* the unique needs of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Landlocked Developing Countries
21 (LLDCs), as stressed in the United Nations (UN) Almaty Declaration and Programme of Action A/CONF.202/3,

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23 *Further recognizing* the success of Mongolia's Green Development strategy, which is a national strategy for
24 sustainable and environmentally sensitive development, and includes provisions addressing the growing dangers of
25 desertification,

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27 *Welcoming* the coordination between the UN General Assembly Global Campaign “Stop Talking, Start Planting”
28 and the Non-Governmental Organization Plant for the Planet, which was initiated to raise awareness amongst
29 children and adults about climate change while encouraging affirmative action,

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31 *Guided by* General Assembly resolution 66/195, which highlights the importance of adapting agriculture techniques
32 to help mitigate the negative impact of climate change, land degradation and desertification, and the contribution of
33 the UNDP's Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) as a global knowledge-sharing platform, which provides
34 climate change adaptation information,

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36 1. *Urges* all Member States who are parties to the UNCCD to follow the guidelines of the ICID in the
37 implementation of water preservation methods and technologies in future infrastructure, including:

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39 a. irrigation sensors;

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41 b. soil moisture sensors;

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43 c. rainfall shutoff devices;

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45 d. effective sprinkler mechanisms;

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47 e. rainwater collection off of greenhouses;

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2. *Encourages* Member States to donate to UNCCD’s Global Mechanism to support adaptation efforts, such as reforestation, ending soil degradation and erosion, and sustainable agricultural practices, in Member States suffering most severely from desertification, specifically targeting LDCs and LLDCs;
 3. *Suggests* that Member States incorporate green development strategies addressing desertification following Mongolia’s Green Development Strategy as a model, which focuses on practices such as the establishment of national parks to prevent further soil degradation;
 4. *Recommends* Member State governments to engage in reforestation programs modeled after the Plant for the Planet: Billion Trees Campaign, which combats desertification while simultaneously raising awareness amongst youths and adults on the issues of climate change, by:
 - a. planting trees in Member States affected by serious desertification;
 - b. engaging young people in the creation and implementation of extracurricular educational activities provided by Plant for the Planet;
 - c. incorporating a system of Plant for the Planet’s Youth Boards, allowing young people to become engaged in and aware of the problems associated with desertification;
 5. *Supports* the education of local populations including youth, women, and indigenous groups by expanding funding for United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (UNESCO’s) Water Education for Sustainable Development with a focus on:
 - a. causes of and remedies for soil degradation;
 - b. sustainable agricultural practices;
 - c. water conservation efforts;
 6. *Suggests* that Member States utilize the UNDP’s ALM to share information between Developing and Least Developed Countries regarding:
 - a. water-saving agricultural practices such as crop-rotation and agroforestry;
 - b. strategies to avoid detrimental agricultural practices such as overgrazing;
 - c. the achievement of land degradation neutrality.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNDP/1/3

Committee: United Nations Development Program

Topic: *Improving Access to Water and Sanitation for Socioeconomic Development*

1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* the need for Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) as noted in the Rio+20 outcome
4 document “The Future We Want,”

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6 *Noting* with approval the work of United Nations Development Programmes’s (UNDP) African Adaptation
7 Program, which helps Member States adapt to pressing developments such as climate change, and natural and
8 manmade disasters,

9
10 *Recognizing* the benefits of cooperative efforts including the African Ministers’ Council on Water (AMCOW) and
11 the Cooperation in International Waters in Africa (CIWA) that seek to integrate water management at a regional
12 level,

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14 *Acknowledging* the multidisciplinary nature of water and sanitation governance as highlighted in UNDP
15 “Practitioner’s Guide: Capacity Development for Environmental Sustainability”,

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17 *Noting* with satisfaction best practices currently used in water management, such as the Philippines’ Las
18 Pinas~Zapote River System Rehabilitation Program which was recognized by the UN-Water award for Best Water
19 Management Practices,

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21 *Approving* of awareness campaigns carried out through Quick Response (QR) codes, such as Can You Solve This?
22 in Iran, and social media, such as that carried out by WaterAid in Nigeria, that have achieved remarkable levels of
23 success,

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25 *Applauding* the work of the Non-Governmental Organization Lawyers Without Borders, which provides pro-bono
26 legal services and conducts legal education workshops to inform citizens of their human rights,

27
28 *Observing* the need for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) to
29 acquire assistance from Highly Developed Countries (HDCs) to successfully carry out development-related goals, as
30 emphasized by the Almaty Declaration and Programme of Action,

31
32 *Recalling* the need for cooperation between municipal and national governments as stated in General Assembly
33 resolution 58/218 International Decade for Action “Water for Life”,

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35 *Remembering* the global commitment to preserving access to safe drinking water as a human right expressed in
36 General Assembly resolutions 64/292 and 68/157,

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38 *Seeking* to prevent the weaponization of water by blocking access to water resources, in order to decrease the
39 potential for conflicts deriving from state and private actors on the national and regional level,

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41 1. *Strongly suggests* that Member States adopt national water governance agendas similar to the UNDP’s African
42 Adaptation Program;

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44 2. *Encourages* collaboration between Member States and UNDP to achieve IWRM, particularly for transboundary
45 water resources, through:

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47 a. Utilizing UNDP country offices as a source of logistical information from UN-Water in Member States
48 to facilitate local and efficient access to UN-Water resources and expertise;

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50 b. Establishing water resource management strategies, in collaboration with UN-Water through the
51 UNDP country offices, to address the cross-cutting nature of IWRM;

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- c. Also taking into account local circumstances such as climate conditions, political environment, and existing practices and technology;
 - d. Using Water Governance Facility (WGF) by Member States for policy advisement and best practice water regulation while considering their current water governance system;
 - e. Engaging in transnational and regional negotiations modeled after the World Water and the Arab Water Forum concerning means to prevent the pollution of transboundary resources;
3. *Calls* for Member States to cooperate regionally regarding water resource management through:
- a. Regional meetings of diplomats and high-level officials, such as AMCOW, CIWA, and Arab Water Council, which seek to form coordinated water resource management strategies;
 - b. Water Utilization Resource Councils (WURC) at the regional level composed of regional politicians, representatives from local and international business whose operations are based in the region along with environmental scientists and experts, with the primary functions of:
 - i. Coordinating education and information campaigns, such as the Water Smart campaign, in the regions where each council has jurisdiction;
 - ii. Informing officials of Member State governments on policy development and reform regarding water use and governance by reviewing policy overhauls proposed by local Member States, analyzing water governance frameworks, and providing policy suggestions, with such actions being taken at the councils' discretion;
 - iii. Transferring reporting responsibility from UNDP to the WURCs, to achieve a greater degree of specificity in each region;
 - iv. Supplying the reports generated to UN-Water for revision, review, and publication annually;
 - v. Coordinating and directing UNDP's community-based programs at the grassroots level, in addition to suggesting potential new programs such as QR code and social media awareness campaigns, to increase the efficiency of UNDP's programs;
 - vi. Collaborating with UN-Water to create a regional plan to establishing annual goals, as well as providing oversight of projects to pursue said goals;
 - c. Engaging in best-practice sharing through:
 - i. The Adaptation Learning Mechanism;
 - ii. Regional water governance conventions on best practices to be sponsored by the UNDP every 5 years;
4. *Calls* for the proliferation of information by WURCs concerning the universal right to safe drinking water by:
- a. Inviting NGOs such as Lawyers Without Borders to establish legal workshops to provide information about resources for those who have been denied water rights, such as minorities, and those living in areas of water stress;
 - b. Including greater numbers of oppressed and neglected populations, such as youth, women, indigenous peoples, and nomadic peoples, in high-level discussions concerning water governance policies;
5. *Recommends* HDCs providing LDCs with individual assistance to consider the individual needs of the specific Member States to which they are providing aid, with particular consideration to geographic location, climate, political situation and other contributing factors;
6. *Emphasizes* the need for relevant water and environmental agencies within Member State governments to cooperate with their municipal governments to ensure consistency in water management practices;

108 7. *Confirms* that the establishment of IWRM and proper water governance structures can disrupt the use of water
109 manipulation as a tactic of control by removing the mechanisms by which access to water can be disrupted by
110 those with malicious intent.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNDP/1/4

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: *Improving Access to Water and Sanitation for Socioeconomic Development*

1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

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3 *Welcoming* the vital contributions of the existing financial mechanisms, such as Green Environment Facility (GEF),
4 the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund, and the Green Climate Fund,

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6 *Reaffirms* General Assembly resolution 69/109 recognizing the efforts to increase access and development of
7 sustainable fisheries through the Global Ghost Gear Initiative (GGGI), to provide for socioeconomic development
8 within the public works sector,

9

10 *Expressing* its appreciation of the annual assessment report for sea level change by the Intergovernmental Panel on
11 Climate Change (IPCC), which has effectively reduced the rising sea level challenges globally,

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13 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 64/292 the human right to water and sanitation which advocates the
14 importance of ensuring water security,

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16 *Recognizing* the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Water Governance Facility's (WGF) "Water
17 Integrity Programme" that works to mitigate corrupt water governance practices by promoting improved water
18 policy, capacity-building, and risk assessment,

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20 *Taking into account* UN-Water description of water security as the capacity of a population to safeguard sustainable
21 access to adequate quantities of acceptable quality water for sustaining livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-
22 economic development water security's in a climate of peace and political stability,

23

24 *Affirming* the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency
25 Response (UN-SPIDER), which ensures that Member States as well as regional organisations can use space-based
26 information in support the full disaster management cycle,

27

28 1. *Urges* Member States to use funds from the GEF to finance water security efforts by:

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30 a. Funding operations enacted by UN Water rescue teams;

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32 b. Financing a water monitoring and data collection system;

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34 c. Investing in the implementation of water security technologies;

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36 d. Investing in the modernization of infrastructure resilience that protects against rising sea levels;

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38 2. *Calls on* Member States to cooperate with the UN Water Programme to implement rescue actions in case of
39 water disaster in Least Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) by:

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41 a. Sending rescue teams voluntarily that include UN commanders and experts from Member States to
42 help in case of a disaster;

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44 b. Supporting all Member States who provide voluntary teams with the logistics and equipment necessary
45 to carry out their mission;

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47 c. Aiding Member States that provide sufficient resources with food and water;

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- 49 d. Developing long-term plans to rebuild the areas stricken by disaster and mitigate similar crisis for the
50 future;
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- 52 3. *Insists* that Member States foster the UN-SPIDER Knowledge Portal which implements prevention and forecast
53 mechanisms that will protect LDCs from extreme weather conditions with:
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- 55 a. The creation of a new database for NGO and local governments based on the UN-SPIDER Knowledge
56 Portal that provides information on areas exposed to water-related risks;
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- 58 b. The collaboration between experts on water-related issues and the UNDP to improve the UN-Spider
59 Knowledge Portal;
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- 61 c. The partnering between UNDP and local and national government to give expertise and guidance on
62 necessary legislative policies in order to respond to areas of risk;
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- 64 4. *Requests* UNDP to support the oversight of the GGGI by:
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- 66 a. Increasing dialogue between Member States to limit pollution and provide fisheries with sufficient
67 industry protection;
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- 69 b. Providing the delivery of reports from Member States to the international governing body on the
70 effects of pollution on fisheries and their current status;
71
- 72 c. Encouraging a biennial convention that provides information for domestic and regional stake-holders;
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- 74 d. Adopting and sharing information between Member States on programs that limit and manage
75 pollution in order to prioritize water security issues such as Coastal Zone Management programs;
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- 77 5. *Calls upon* Member States to make full use of and coordinate the related organizations under the leadership of
78 IPCC to improve the ability of prediction by:
79
- 80 a. Encouraging experts in meteorology and hydrology to facilitate discussions so as to provide
81 professional advice and suggestions regarding water and sanitation strategies;
82
- 83 b. Establishes Information Collection System (ICS) for recording the index of water quality, which could
84 be updated annually;
85
- 86 c. Improves E-Governance System to ensure the governments in LDCs and developed countries could
87 exchange the information of water and sanitation online frequently;
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- 89 6. *Requests* Member States to be equipped with basic monitoring equipment to keep Member States updated and
90 aware of any seldom and unusual activities related to rising sea levels, the inclusion of meters and automated
91 systems for collecting hydrological and meteorological data that:
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- 93 a. Collects data and information by experts on the rise of sea levels, and sharing the data in time to the
94 affected countries;
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- 96 b. Establishes a global forecasting system to frequent the monitoring of the maritime environment;
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- 98 c. Measures the amount of pollutants precipitated in the air;
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- 100 d. Quantifies the level of contaminants in water supply,
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- 102 7. *Calls upon* developed countries to provide direct technological support by:
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- a. Increasing support for the training of coastal zone engineers by sending experts to share data related to the tendency of rising sea levels for small islands countries;
 - b. Assisting the construction of technological infrastructures that improve data collection and analysis of rising sea level;
 - c. Involving scientific and technical knowledge to identify the cause and effects of rising sea levels;
8. *Strongly affirms* the purpose and rationale of these actions, and indeed the very act of Water Security is to improve access to Water and Sanitation for Socioeconomic Development.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNDP/1/5

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Improving Access to Water and Sanitation for Socioeconomic Development

1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

2

3 *Commends* the success of the Millennium Development Goals for improving access to drinking water for 2.3 billion
4 people,

5

6 *Recalls* the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, which recalled in its outcome
7 document General Assembly resolution 66/288 that water and sanitation are closely linked to a key number of global
8 challenges,

9

10 *Aware* of the agreement of the 13th Session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development in 2005 and the UN
11 Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in November 2002, which recognize water as a vital and finite
12 natural resource, with an economic, social and environmental function,

13

14 *Acknowledges* the right to access to water for all,

15

16 *Further acknowledges* the Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS) in the capacity that it has for effectively
17 informing countries of their environment and the world's environment

18

19 *Encouraged* by the awareness raised by the 'Water for Life: 2005-2015' campaign on improving water and
20 sanitation access in concurrence with the MDGs,

21

22 *Recognizing* that the waste of water is sometimes an incomprehension or and ignorance problem, academies such as
23 New Zealand Water and Environment Training Academy (NZWETA) who are using their expertise to teach and
24 inform people, must be encourage to expand their activities to all Member States

25

26 *Notes* that the cost of developing strong measures for sanitation is valued by UN Water around 100 billion USD,

27

28 *Further Notes* that United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Transboundary Water Programme promote
29 development through the equitable use, distribution and access of water and sanitation resources to promote
30 development,

31

32 *Appreciates* the importance of the work done by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) regarding the education
33 of children concerning sanitation and hygiene in developing countries,

34

35 1. *Invites* Member States to restore and modernize their underground storage tanks and pipelines to reduce the risk
36 that they discharge chemicals into subsurface and reduce or substitute utilization of known groundwater
37 pollutants that have environmentally friendly substitutes through utilizing sustainable best practices as outlined
38 in the UNDP Best Practices in Sanitation;

39

40 2. *Encourages* extended research into safe chemical disposals for groundwater pollutants and for Member States to
41 educate citizens and businesses about groundwater pollutants and their effects on drinking and commercial
42 water;

43

44 3. *Fully supports* Member States sampling drinking water wells and preparing annual water quality reports, to
45 ensure that water continues to be safe for the public;

46

47 4. *Encourages* the expansion and improvement of the Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS) the data
48 collected online in an accessible statistics spreadsheet and a geo-located version for user ease such that it:

49

50 a. Facilitates transparent and fair access to the data to all online users;

- 51
52 b. Displays data that is useful for research purposes by local governments and universities;
53
54 7. *Further encourages* education and to prevent furthering disease from polluted water via the following:
55
56 a. Building a platform to build a framework for educational programs that will focus on preventing
57 further health crisis:
58
59 i. Invites all Member States to add educational programs that will teach children to clean and test
60 the quality of water so that they can, in the future;
61 ii. Takes note with appreciation of the work done by OXFAM in Eastern Ghana concerning the
62 access to clean water and the importance of clean water for sanitation and hygiene and want to
63 expand these methods to all member state;
64 iii. Requests the help of UNESCO for the purpose of developing and putting up a constant and
65 adaptable educational program that would teach either children and parents the relevance of
66 safe health habits and hygiene;
67 iv. Emphasizes the needs of integrating an educational process right from the childhood so that the
68 future citizens will develop a capacity to maintain a clean hygiene and good sanitation habits;
69
70 b. Bearing in mind the importance of hygiene and sanitation from a young age and the need of clean and
71 safe infrastructures that will respect high standards of quality and accessibility and assuring that these
72 standard will be explained and understood by local communities:
73
74 i. Underlines the importance of accessible installations such as latrines and taps for any purpose
75 concerning hygiene and sanitation;
76 ii. Proclaims the importance of gender equality in every phase of life, so strongly recommends the
77 availability of these installations for boys and girls whatever their ages;
78 iii. Considers the fact that some adapted technologies must be developed and install for disabled or
79 handicapped children, presses the importance of suitable infrastructures for those in needs;
80 iv. Strongly recommends further education for youth concerning sustainable sanitation
81 infrastructure;
82
83 5. *Expands* funding used for the Global Water Partnership (GWP) to include the development of for the
84 construction of infrastructure in countries, notably LDC's and LLDC's to handle toxic waste as such:
85
86 a. Establishes the Sanitation Technology Grant to promote all Member States to utilize high-tech/ high
87 efficiency equipment, such as sanitation sensors, to create cleaner living spaces/ conditions for every
88 citizen;
89
90 b. Sets adapted goals in accordance with the member state(s) and involved parties via meetings before
91 approval of the funding;
92
93 c. The processes that the Global Water Partnership utilize for funding purposes shall apply to this;
94
95 6. *Recognizes* that the collaboration of not only Member States but also internal UN agencies and non-
96 governmental organizations are key contributors to the success in socioeconomic growth within developing
97 countries such as the:
98
99 a. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO);
100
101 b. Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) for capacity building, strategic partnerships, reducing river and
102 transboundary degradation of marine and coastal environments;
103
104 c. Transfer of environmentally sound technologies (TEST) for management of resources in industrial
105 hotspots, minimize use and maximize productivity, promote zero discharge through application of
106 clean technologies and capacity building;

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- d. United Nations Environment Programme-International Environmental Technology Center (UNEP-IETC) such as Every Drop Counts;
 - e. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA);
7. *Establishes* a crowd-funded microfinancing platform that works to finance projects by Member States and NGOs:
- a. This shall be funded by a coalition of countries who are willing to provide funds for such a program, such as, but not limited to, the United Kingdom and Great Britain, Estonia, Romania, and New Zealand;
 - b. These bodies shall send yearly a report the UNDP from both parties combined verified true from both parties.



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Code: UNDP/2/1

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: *Fostering Developing Countries' Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation*

1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

2
3 *Guided by the Hyogo Framework for Action: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,*

4
5 *Applauding the efforts of donor nations such as Brazil, United Arab Emirates, and United Kingdom of Great Britain*
6 *and Northern Ireland, which facilitate capacity development by funding community based adaptation projects and*
7 *providing assistance to Member States during times of natural disaster,*

8
9 *Welcoming the work of the World Meteorological Organization, which aims to expand the knowledge of natural and*
10 *human induced variability of climate,*

11
12 *Affirming the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience and General Assembly*
13 *resolution 68/211 which highlights for mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into programs and infrastructure,*

14
15 *Acknowledging the importance of cooperation between developed countries and developing countries in combating*
16 *greenhouse gas (GHG) effects of climate change,*

- 17
18 1. *Requests* the collaboration between the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and
19 the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to expand the WMO's World Weather Watch Programme to
20 provide up-to-date forecasting to regional and national centers;
21
22 2. *Strongly Suggests* that Member States mainstream disaster risk reduction into all new infrastructure by:
23
24 a. Developing an online regional database for disasters pertinent to the region;
25
26 b. Developing building codes that account for likely disasters in that region;
27
28 c. Creating regional panels of experts and government officials to discuss the necessary in the
29 implementation of this measure;
30
31 3. *Encourages* Member States to utilize the following available funding mechanisms for climate change adaptation
32 and maintenance projects:
33
34 a. The Green Climate Fund;
35
36 b. The Adaptation Fund;
37
38 c. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
39
40 d. Non-governmental organizations;
41
42 e. Funding by donor nations, such as United Arab Emirates, Brazil, and the United Kingdom of Great
43 Britain and Northern Ireland;
44
45 4. *Suggests* that Member States use these funding mechanisms to implement smart grid technologies in order to
46 facilitate regional cooperation and to streamline their energy capacities;
47
48 5. *Urges* regional and international dialogues to establish a framework to coordinate strategies that monitor and
49 limit the GHG emissions.